

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	164	(hysteresis adj1 loop) same (bind or complex or interaction)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/01/26 16:52
L2	70	(hysteresis adj1 loop) same (bind or complex)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/01/26 15:17
L3	3	(hysteresis adj1 loop) same (bind or complex) same (analyte or target or substance or DNA or RNA or protein or peptide or drug or antigen or antibody)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/01/26 15:21
L4	173	(hysteresis adj1 loop) same (analyte or target or substance or DNA or RNA or protein or peptide or drug or antigen or antibody)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/01/26 15:21
L5	85	(hysteresis adj1 loop) near15 (analyte or target or substance or DNA or RNA or protein or peptide or drug or antigen or antibody)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/01/26 15:55
L6	76	I5 and @py<"2005"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/01/26 15:22
L7	12	(swing near2 time) near15 (analyte or target or substance or DNA or RNA or protein or peptide or drug or antigen or antibody)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/01/26 15:55
L8	6	(swing adj1 time) near10 (magnetic or magnetization or magneti\$)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/01/26 16:53

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	164	(hysteresis adj1 loop) same (bind or complex or interaction)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/01/26 16:52
L2	70	(hysteresis adj1 loop) same (bind or complex)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/01/26 15:17
L3	3	(hysteresis adj1 loop) same (bind or complex) same (analyte or target or substance or DNA or RNA or protein or peptide or drug or antigen or antibody)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/01/26 15:21
L4	173	(hysteresis adj1 loop) same (analyte or target or substance or DNA or RNA or protein or peptide or drug or antigen or antibody)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/01/26 15:21
L5	85	(hysteresis adj1 loop) near15 (analyte or target or substance or DNA or RNA or protein or peptide or drug or antigen or antibody)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/01/26 15:55
L6	76	I5 and @py<"2005"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/01/26 15:22
L7	12	(swing near2 time) near15 (analyte or target or substance or DNA or RNA or protein or peptide or drug or antigen or antibody)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/01/26 15:55
L8	6	(swing adj1 time) near10 (magnetic or magnetization or magneti\$)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/01/26 16:53

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NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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***** STN Columbus *****

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:35:24 ON 26 JAN 2006

=> file .meeting

'EVENTLINE' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME

Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files that are available. If you have requested multiple files, you can specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue accessing the remaining file names entered.

ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore

'MEDICONF' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME

Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files that are available. If you have requested multiple files, you can specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue accessing the remaining file names entered.

ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 16:35:33 ON 26 JAN 2006

FILE 'BIOTECHNO' ENTERED AT 16:35:33 ON 26 JAN 2006

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FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 16:35:33 ON 26 JAN 2006
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=> magnetic and hysteresis loop and (target or complex or DNA or protein or RNA or antibody or analyte or substance)

L1 0 FILE AGRICOLA
L2 1 FILE BIOTECHNO
L3 0 FILE CONFSCI
L4 0 FILE HEALSAFE
L5 0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L6 0 FILE LIFESCI
L7 159 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L8 160 MAGNETIC AND HYSTERESIS LOOP AND (TARGET OR COMPLEX
OR DNA OR
PROTEIN OR RNA OR ANTIBODY OR ANALYTE OR SUBSTANCE)

=> magnetic and (hysteresis loop) and (target or complex or DNA or protein or RNA or antibody or analyte or substance)

L9 0 FILE AGRICOLA
L10 1 FILE BIOTECHNO
L11 0 FILE CONFSCI
L12 0 FILE HEALSAFE
L13 0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L14 0 FILE LIFESCI
L15 159 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L16 160 MAGNETIC AND (HYSTERESIS LOOP) AND (TARGET OR
COMPLEX OR DNA OR
PROTEIN OR RNA OR ANTIBODY OR ANALYTE OR SUBSTANCE)

=> (hysteresis loop)(10A)(target or complex or DNA or protein or RNA or antibody or analyte or substance)

L17 0 FILE AGRICOLA

L18 1 FILE BIOTECHNO
L19 0 FILE CONFSCI
L20 0 FILE HEALSAFE
L21 0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L22 0 FILE LIFESCI
L23 37 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L24 38 (HYSTERESIS LOOP)(10A)(TARGET OR COMPLEX OR DNA OR
PROTEIN OR
RNA OR ANTIBODY OR ANALYTE OR SUBSTANCE)

=> d l10 ibib abs total

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on
STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:28094642 BIOTECHNO

TITLE: Paleomagnetic and rock magnetic evidence for
inverse zoning in the Parguaza batholith (southwestern
Venezuela) and its implications about tectonics of the
Guyana shield

AUTHOR: Miron Valdespino O.E.; Costanzo Alvarez V.

CORPORATE SOURCE: O.E. Miron Valdespino, BP Venezuela, Edif. Seguros
SudAmerica, El Rosal, Caracas, Venezuela.

SOURCE: Precambrian Research, (1997), 85/1-2 (1-25)

PUBLISHER ITEM IDENT.: S030192689700020X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

LANGUAGE: English

AN 1997:28094642 BIOTECHNO

AB We report paleomagnetic and rock magnetic data from the
rapakivi granites of the Parguaza batholith (Guyana Precambrian Shield,
southwestern Venezuela). These results suggest that the pluton is
inversely zoned with respect to the cooling ages. In order to explain
such an age pattern, tentative structural settings are proposed placing
the Parguaza intrusions in a plate tectonic context. Six sites were
sampled along a 200 km transect that cuts through the northern lobe of
the batholith. Thermomagnetic curves, X-ray diffraction and fluorescence,
hysteresis loops, thermal and alternating field (AF)
intensity plots, transmission (TEM) and scanning (SEM) electron
microscope analyses and Konigsberger ratios (Q_n values) were
used to identify the different magnetic mineralogies and their
distribution of grain sizes. Magnetite, titanomagnetite near magnetite in
composition and deuterite hematite are the three carriers of natural
remanent magnetizations (NRMs) in these rocks. Magnetic
granulometry indicators such as Konigsberger ratios (Q_n
values) suggest the dominant presence of single domain magnetites with

average grain sizes grading from finer to coarser away from the center of the transect. The paleomagnetic results reveal the existence of two primary thermoremanent and/or thermochemical magnetizations (TRMs/TCRMs) for sites CSP-3, PI-2 and PI-4 (Decl. = 328.degree., Inc. = -21.degree.C, $k = 15$, $\alpha_{95} = 11.4$.degree.) and sites CSP-2, PI-1 and PI-3 (Decl. = 16.degree., Incl. = 87.degree., $k = 10$, $\alpha_{95} = 13$.degree.), respectively. There is also a poorly defined G3R.sub.2 magnetization (Decl. = 284.degree., Incl. = -86.degree., $k = 6$, $\alpha_{95} = 27$.degree.) found in sites CSP-2, PI-1 and PI-3. The overlap of coercivities and the unblocking temperatures spectra, probably resulting from the coexistence of primary single-domain magnetic mineralogies with secondary exsolutions of single-domain-like Ti-poor (Fe-rich) regions (almost pure magnetite) in multidomain titanomagnetite grains, in most cases precludes the complete resolution of hybrid G1 (N + R) or G3 (N + R). The relative ages for these components were determined using a map of Rb/Sr model age 'chronotours'. G1 and G3 are the older and the younger TRMs/TCRMs, respectively, and were acquired at two discrete moments of the batholith's geological history. The final map resulting from integrating the paleomagnetic and Rb/Zr data, shows an age pattern for this batholith, and the rest of the intrusions that belong to the Parguaza Igenous Complex, that could be explained either as the effect of inverse cooling of a single intrusive body, the sequential emplacement of magmas controlled by normal faulting or an internal tectonism resulting in a system of NE-trending horsts and grabens cutting through the pluton. Because of its feasibility and agreement with the most recent theories about the tectonic evolution of the Guyana Shield, we favor the latter hypothesis.

=> dup rem

ENTER L# LIST OR (END):123

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L23

L25 37 DUP REM L23 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> (hysteresis loop) and (target or DNA or protein or RNA or antibody or analyte)

L26 0 FILE AGRICOLA

L27 5 FILE BIOTECHNO

L28 0 FILE CONFSCI

L29 0 FILE HEALSAFE

L30 0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF

L31 2 FILE LIFESCI

L32 83 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L33 90 (HYSTERESIS LOOP) AND (TARGET OR DNA OR PROTEIN OR RNA
OR ANTIBODY OR ANALYTE)

=> (hysteresis loop)(12A)(target or DNA or protein or RNA or antibody or analyte)

L34 0 FILE AGRICOLA
L35 0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L36 0 FILE CONFSCI
L37 0 FILE HEALSAFE
L38 0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L39 0 FILE LIFESCI
L40 11 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L41 11 (HYSTERESIS LOOP)(12A)(TARGET OR DNA OR PROTEIN OR RNA
OR ANTIBODY OR ANALYTE)

=> d l41 ibib abs total

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-0476583 PASCAL

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TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Rectifying semiconductor-ferroelectric polarization
loops and offsets in Pt-BaTiO₃-ZnO-Pt thin film
capacitor structures
Oxide electronics

AUTHOR: ASHKENOV N.; SCHUBERT M.; TWERDOWSKI E.;
WENCKSTEM H.

V.; MBENKUM B. N.; HOCHMUTH H.; LORENZ M.; GRILL W.;
GMNDMANN M.

HOSONO Hideo (ed.); LIPPMAA Mikk (ed.); KARPPINEN
Maarit (ed.)

CORPORATE SOURCE: Universitdt Leipzig, Fakultaet fuer Physik und
Geowissenschaften, Institut fuer Experimentelle Physik
II, Linnestrasse 5, 04103 Leipzig, Germany, Federal
Republic of
Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan; University of
Tokyo, Japan

SOURCE: Thin solid films, (2005), 486(1-2), 153-157, 20 refs.
Conference: 11 WOE11 International Workshop on Oxide
Electronics, Hakone (Japan), 3 Oct 2004
ISSN: 0040-6090 CODEN: THSFAP

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: Switzerland
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-13597, 354000132314450340
AN 2005-0476583 PASCAL
CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 2005 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
AB Electrical and polarization hysteresis measurements on Pt-BaTiO₃-ZnO-Pt heterostructures, grown by pulsed laser deposition on (001)Si, are reported. The layers were deposited without breaking the vacuum using a switchable target holder. Offsets of hysteresis loops along the polarization axis with increasing sweeping voltage, time-dependent charging, and rectifying behavior are observed. A simple electrical circuitry can be used to model the observed hysteresis behavior, where the interface between the wurtzite-structure ZnO and the perovskite-structure BaTiO₃ is seen as the origin of a space charge accumulation region. Coupling between spontaneous wurtzite and switchable ferroelectric polarization is discussed.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-0429850 PASCAL
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TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Nanografting de novo proteins onto gold surfaces
AUTHOR: YING HU; DAS Aditi; HECHT Michael H.; SCOLES Giacinto
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemistry Department, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544, United States; Princeton Institute for the Science and Technology of Materials (PRISM), Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544, United States; International School for Advanced Studies and Elettra Synchrotron Laboratories, Trieste, Italy

SOURCE: Langmuir, (2005), 21(20), 9103-9109
ISSN: 0743-7463 CODEN: LANGD5

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
NOTE: ref. et notes dissem.
AVAILABILITY: INIST-20642, 354000132699810210
AN 2005-0429850 PASCAL
CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 2005 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
AB The immobilization of novel proteins onto addressable locations on a flat

surface has potential applications in a range of biotechnologies. Here we describe the nanopatterning of a de novo protein onto a gold surface. Patterning was achieved using a technique called nanografting, in which the tip of an atomic force microscope is used to disrupt a preexisting monolayer of alkanethiol molecules on a gold surface, thereby facilitating exchange with alternative thiol-linked molecules from the surrounding solution. The protein used for these studies was chosen from a designed combinatorial library of de novo sequences expressed in *E. coli* and was engineered to have a glycine-glycine-cysteine tag at its C-terminus, thereby enabling attachment to the gold surface through a single cysteine thiol. The average height of the grafted protein patterns was found to be somewhat higher than expected from the known NMR structure of the protein. Compression of the nanografted patches by an external force (below 10 nN) was reversible but showed some hysteresis. Interestingly, both the energy required to deform the immobilized protein patterns and the energy defined by the hysteresis loop were found to be of the same order as the energy required to unfold the monomeric protein in solution. These studies demonstrate the possibility of preparing nanometer scale protein arrays, lowering significantly the volume requirements of the protein samples necessary to fabricate protein-based biosensor arrays and thereby providing a base for increasing their sensitivity.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-0267951 PASCAL

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TITLE (IN ENGLISH): SrFeO.sub.3 nanoparticles-dispersed SrMoO.sub.4 insulating thin films deposited from Sr.sub.2FeMoO.sub.6 target in oxygen atmosphere

AUTHOR: KIM Dal-Young; KIM Jin Soo; PARK Bae Ho; LEE Jeon-Kook; KIM Jang Hee; LEE Je Hyun; CHANG Joonyeon; KIM Hi-Jung; KIM Inyoung; PARK Yun D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Korea Institute of Science and Technology, P.O. Box 131, Cheongryang, Seoul 130-650, Korea; Department of Physics, Konkuk University, Seoul 143-701, Korea; Korea Institute of Science and Technology, P.O. Box 131, Cheongryang, Seoul 130-650, Korea; Department of Metallurgy and Materials Engineering, Hanyang University, Kyeonggi 425-791, Korea; School of Physics, Seoul National University, Seoul 151-747, Korea

SOURCE: Applied physics letters, (2004-06-14), 84(24), 5037-5039

ISSN: 0003-6951 CODEN: APPLAB

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic

COUNTRY: United States

LANGUAGE: English

AVAILABILITY: INIST-10020

AN 2004-0267951 PASCAL

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AB Dielectric $\text{SrMoO}_{0.4}$ thin films were deposited from $\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{FeMoO}_{0.6}$ target in oxygen atmosphere, showing obvious M-H hysteresis loops at room temperature. It was revealed by transmission electron microscopy that $\text{SrFeO}_{0.3}$ nanoparticles are dispersed in the $\text{SrMoO}_{0.4}$ grains, to which the hysteresis loops of the thin films are ascribed. This $\text{SrMoO}_{0.4}$ thin film can be useful as a barrier material for $\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{FeMoO}_{0.6}$ -based devices, owing to easy fabrication process and compatibility with $\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{FeMoO}_{0.6}$. Magnetic $\text{SrFeO}_{0.3}$ nanoparticles are expected to enhance tunneling magnetoresistance. .COPYRGT. 2004 American Institute of Physics.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-0010176 PASCAL

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TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Effect of top electrode deposition condition on polarization fatigue of $\text{RuO}_{0.2}/\text{Pb}(\text{Zr}, \text{Ti})\text{O}_{0.3}/\text{RuO}_{0.2}$ thin film capacitors

AUTHOR: HONG Suk-Kyoung; HYEONG JOON KIM; HONG GEUN YANG

CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Materials Science and Engineering, Seoul National University, Seoul 151-742, Korea, Republic of; Samsung Display Devices Company, Limited, Fundamental Material Technology Center, Suwon 442-390, Korea, Republic of

SOURCE: Journal of the Electrochemical Society, (2002), 149(10), F152-F154, 11 refs.

ISSN: 0013-4651 CODEN: JESOAN

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic

COUNTRY: United States

LANGUAGE: English

AVAILABILITY: INIST-4925, 354000102104670500

AN 2003-0010176 PASCAL

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AB The effect of deposition condition of top electrodes on fatigue of RuO₂/Pb(Zr,Ti)O₃/RuO₂ film capacitors has been investigated. As RuO₂ top electrodes were deposited by reactive dc sputtering at higher O₂ partial pressure in Ar and O₂ mixture gas and/or dc power on a Ru target, the initial hysteresis loops and fatigue performance of Ph(Zr,Ti)O₃ (PZT) films with RuO₂ electrodes were deteriorated more significantly. In contrast, a Pt/PZT/RuO₂ capacitor showed fatigue endurance comparable to the best fatigue property observed in RuO₂/PZT/RuO₂ capacitor. These phenomena were attributed to the sputtering damage generated at the top RuO₂/PZT interface during depositing the top electrodes, which seemed to be caused by oxygen ion bombardment.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-0242849 PASCAL

COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 2002 American Institute of Physics. All rights reserved.

TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Investigation of exchange bias in FeMnC/FeMn bilayers

AUTHOR: ZHAO Hong-Wu; WANG W. N.; WANG Y. J.; ZHAN W. S.; XIAO

J. Q.

CORPORATE SOURCE: State Key Laboratory for Magnetism, Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing 100080, China; Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19716

SOURCE: Journal of applied physics, (2002-05-15), 91(10), 6893-6895

ISSN: 0021-8979 CODEN: JAPIAU

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic

COUNTRY: United States

LANGUAGE: English

AVAILABILITY: INIST-126

AN 2002-0242849 PASCAL

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AB The exchange bias (EB) effect and magnetic domain structures of FeMnC/FeMn bilayers prepared by a facing target sputtering system were studied. Unusual doubly shifted hysteresis loops were observed in a series of FeMnC/FeMn bilayers when different magnetic fields were applied to induce the exchange bias. The temperature dependences of the double shifted loops were measured and the ferromagnetic resonance measurement reveals the existence of EB. The

correlation between the microscopic domain structures and the magnetization reversal processes was discussed, which suggests that the domain structure distribution of the antiferromagnetic layer is responsible for the loop shift. .COPYRGT. 2002 American Institute of Physics.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-0064136 PASCAL

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TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Mechanical unfolding and refolding of proteins: An off-lattice model study

AUTHOR: LI Feng-Yin; YUAN Jian-Min; MOU Chung-Yuan

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan 106, Republic of China; Department of Physics, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

SOURCE: Physical review. E, Statistical physics, plasmas, fluids, and related interdisciplinary topics, (2001-02), 63(2), 021905-021905-10
ISSN: 1063-651X CODEN: PLEEE8

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic

COUNTRY: United States

LANGUAGE: English

AVAILABILITY: INIST-144 E

AN 2001-0064136 PASCAL

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AB Using an off-lattice model, we investigate the response of a protein molecule to external stretching and release. In particular we study the passive force in a protein as a function of the extension of the protein. These force-extension curves exhibit hysteresis loops, whose areas increase with the pulling rate and decrease with thermal noise. Most of these results seem to be appropriately described by a cusp catastrophe.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-0396997 PASCAL

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TITLE (IN ENGLISH): The characteristics of selected physico-chemical

properties of chemically modified myofibrillar protein
AUTHOR: POMIANOWSKI J. F.; BOROWSKI J.; DANOWSKA-
OZIEWICZ M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Agriculture and Technology, Institute of
Human Nutrition, Pl. Cieszyński 1, 10-718 Olsztyn,
Poland
SOURCE: Nahrung, (1999), 43(2), 90-94, 23 refs.
ISSN: 0027-769X CODEN: NAHRAR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: Germany, Federal Republic of
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-9262, 354000083523470030
AN 1999-0396997 PASCAL
CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 1999 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
AB The objective of the present research was to investigate the influence of
chemical modification and method of preservation of separated
myofibrillar proteins on their physico-chemical properties. Myofibrillar
proteins were the subject to succinylation or acylation and after
modification one part of each preparation was lyophilised, the second
part was spray dried and the third part was frozen. The chemical
composition of protein preparations did not change significantly after
any method of treatment. The process of chemical modification influenced
the water-holding capacity and protein digestibility in vitro. Modified
samples absorbed less water than standards and also were less susceptible
to enzymatic hydrolysis. The shape of sorption isotherms of modified
proteins was typical for hygroscopic products and
hysteresis loops were observed.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-0291819 PASCAL
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TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Triode magnetron sputtering TiN film deposition
AUTHOR: FONTANA L. C.; MUZART J. L. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Fisica, UDESC/FEJ, 89223-100
Joinville, SC, Brazil; LABMAT, Departamento de
Engenharia Mecanica, UFSC, 88040-900 Florianopolis,
SC, Brazil
SOURCE: Surface & coatings technology, (1999), 114(1), 7-12,
15 refs.
ISSN: 0257-8972 CODEN: SCTEEJ
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic

COUNTRY: Switzerland
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-15987, 354000083852220020
AN 1999-0291819 PASCAL
CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 1999 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
AB This paper describes the reactive deposition of TiN films using a modified magnetron sputtering system called triode magnetron sputtering. The introduction of grounded grid in front of a conventional magnetron sputterer results in a stable glow discharge, suitable for reactive film deposition. In our home-made magnetron sputtering system, using the conventional configuration, the lowest pressure that maintains the discharge is 0.60 Pa (4.5 mtorr), while in the triode configuration the pressure of the discharge can be as low as 0.27 Pa (2 mtorr), resulting in denser and smoother films. In addition, for the same voltage applied to the target, identical currents are measured for a pressure of 0.27 Pa (2mtorr) in the triode configuration and 0.67 Pa (5 mtorr) in the conventional one. However, certainly the most important effect of this modified configuration is the absence of the well-known hysteresis loop. In the triode configuration, the discharge remains stable upon increasing the nitrogen flow to more than twice the argon flow, even when poisoning of the target occurs. No hysteresis loop is observed upon decreasing the nitrogen flow after poisoning of the target. Thus, triode magnetron sputtering is a much more suitable approach for the deposition of films in the reactive mode than conventional magnetron sputtering.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-0332880 PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 1998 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Magnetron sputtering of aluminium using oxygen or nitrogen as reactive gas
AUTHOR: SCHULTE J.; SOBE G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute for Solid State and Materials Research, P.O. Box 2 7 00 16, 01171 Dresden, Germany, Federal Republic of
SOURCE: Thin solid films, (1998), 324(1-2), 19-24, 31 refs.
ISSN: 0040-6090 CODEN: THSFAP
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: Switzerland
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-13597, 354000072286620030
AN 1998-0332880 PASCAL

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AB For a better understanding of the physical and chemical processes underlying the deposition of aluminium nitride and AlN.sub.x thin films by reactive magnetron sputtering of aluminium, we compare sputter gas mixtures of argon and nitrogen with mixtures of argon and oxygen. Depending on the flow rates of the reactive gases, their partial pressures are detected by mass spectroscopy and the aluminium densities in the plasma ring are observed by optical emission spectroscopy. The addition of oxygen results in two stable modes, the reactive mode, corresponding to a target surface almost covered by reaction products, and the metallic mode, corresponding to a metallic target surface. Avalanche-like transitions between these two modes lead to hysteresis loops. On the contrary, using nitrogen, the discharges are in a stable state also for partially covered targets. In this case, there is a gradual transition from a metallic target, which is only found at pure argon, to a maximum-covered target. Only small hysteresis effects and no avalanche-like transitions are observed. We conclude that, if sputtering aluminium targets, the addition of oxygen or nitrogen as the reactive gas to argon discharges represents two different model cases of the reactive sputtering process.

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on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-0175712 PASCAL

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TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Deposition process study of chromium oxide thin films obtained by d.c. magnetron sputtering

AUTHOR: CONTOUX G.; COSSET F.; CELERIER A.; MACHET J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculte des Sciences, L.M.C.T.S., C.N.R.S. U.R.A. 320, 123, Av. Albert Thomas, 87060, Limoges Cedex, France

SOURCE: Thin solid films, (1997), 292(1-2), 75-84

ISSN: 0040-6090 CODEN: THSFAP

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic

COUNTRY: Switzerland

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AVAILABILITY: INIST-13597, 354000062843360026

AN 1997-0175712 PASCAL

CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 1997 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

AB Copyright (c) 1996 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved. The study of the deposition process of chromium oxide thin films (Cr.sub.2O.sub.3&rparr; by magnetron sputtering is the main purpose of this work. A pure chromium target biased by a d.c. voltage is sputtered

in a reactive atmosphere of argon and oxygen. A systematic study of the deposition parameters like oxygen partial pressure has made it possible to follow with precision the mechanisms of target poisoning. On each part of the hysteresis loop, the amount of reacting oxygen and the number of sputtered chromium atoms have been calculated. It has been compared with the results of X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy analysis. The evolution of the crystallization of the coatings has been studied depending on substrate temperature by X-ray diffraction analysis. An optimal operating point for deposition of stoichiometric oxide coatings has been determined. In these conditions, for temperatures above 300 .degree.C, the films consist of pure well-crystallized Cr.sub.2O.sub.3 and present the characteristic green colour of bulk Cr.sub.2O.sub.3.

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on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980-0160520 PASCAL

TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Dielectric hysteresis loop of
desoxyribonucleic acid DNA

AUTHOR: PILAWSKI A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. acad., biophys. dep., Poznan 61701, Poland

SOURCE: Acta phys. polon., A, (1979), 55(6), 859-862, 7 refs.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic

COUNTRY: Poland

LANGUAGE: English

AVAILABILITY: CNRS-8640A

AN 1980-0160520 PASCAL

ABFR L'ADN solide, hydrate convenablement, presente une boucle d'hysteresis dielectrique comme les ferroelectriques. Etude des modifications dans la forme de la boucle dues aux variations de champ electrique. Les resultats semblent confirmer la presence des proprietes ferroelectriques dans l'ADN

=> l33 and magnetic

L42 0 FILE AGRICOLA

L43 0 FILE BIOTECHNO

L44 0 FILE CONFSCI

L45 0 FILE HEALSAFE

L46 0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF

L47 0 FILE LIFESCI

L48 32 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L49 32 L33 AND MAGNETIC

=> dup rem

ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l49

DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'IMSDRUGCONF'.

ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L49

L50 32 DUP REM L49 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> (hysteresis loop)(15A)(target or DNA or protein or RNA or antibody or
analyte)(15A)magnetic

L51 0 FILE AGRICOLA

L52 0 FILE BIOTECHNO

L53 0 FILE CONFSCI

L54 0 FILE HEALSAFE

L55 0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF

L56 0 FILE LIFESCI

L57 3 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L58 3 (HYSTERESIS LOOP)(15A)(TARGET OR DNA OR PROTEIN OR RNA
OR ANTIBODY OR ANALYTE)(15A) MAGNETIC

=> d l58 ibib abs total

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STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-0324171 PASCAL

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TITLE (IN ENGLISH): YBCO films prepared by PLD using nanocrystalline
targets doped with BaZrO₃ or Y211
The 2004 Applied Superconductivity Conference,
Jacksonville, FL, USA, October 3-8, 2004

AUTHOR: PEURLA M.; HUHTINEN H.; PATURI P.; STEPANOV Yu P.;
RAITILA J.; LAIHO R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Graduate School of Materials Research, Turku, Finland;
Wihuri Physical Laboratory, Department of Physics.
University of Turku, 20014 Turku, Finland; Solid State
Physics Division, A.F. Ioffe Physico- Technical
Institute, 194021 St. Petersburg, Russian Federation

SOURCE: IEEE transactions on applied superconductivity,
(2005), 15(2, PART3), 3050-3053, 8 refs.
Conference: The 2004 Applied Superconductivity
Conference, Jacksonville, FL (United States), 3 Oct

2004

ISSN: 1051-8223

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference

BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic

COUNTRY: United States

LANGUAGE: English

AVAILABILITY: INIST-22424, 354000138138531570

AN 2005-0324171 PASCAL

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AB YBCO thin films were prepared by pulsed laser deposition from a pure nanocrystalline YBCO target and similar targets doped with BaZrO₃ or Y₂BaCuO₅(Y211 phase) in order to investigate the effect of these impurities on magnetic flux pinning. The doped targets were pressed from nanopowders prepared by a sol-gel method from starting solutions whose nominal molar ratios corresponded to compositions YBCO + 2.2 and 6.5 wt% BaZrO₃ and YBCO + 3.0 wt% Y211 phase. The biggest changes in the superconducting properties relative to the films prepared from the pure target were observed in the films ablated from the BaZrO₃-doped targets. Although the doping reduces the critical temperature, the critical current density calculated from the hysteresis loops is significantly increased in external magnetic fields above 0.15 T. Addition of Y211 to the target is found not to be as effective for improving the flux pinning of the films in high magnetic fields as addition of the BaZrO₃. J_c's in zero field and 77 K were 1.2 MA/cm² in the pure YBCO film, 1.1 MA/cm² in the 2.2 wt% BaZrO₃ doped film and 3.2 MA/cm² in the 3.0 wt% Y211 doped film.

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STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-0320129 PASCAL

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TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Preparation and application of surface-coated superparamagnetic nanobeads in the isolation of genomic DNA

AUTHOR: XIN XIE; XU ZHANG; HUAN ZHANG; DEPU CHEN; WEIYANG FEI

CORPORATE SOURCE: State Key Laboratory of Extraction Separation Engineering, Department of Chemical Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China; Faculty of Science, Sichuan Agricultural University, Sichuan 625014, China; Department of Chemical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139, United States; Department of Chemistry,

Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China
SOURCE: Journal of magnetism and magnetic materials, (2004),
277(1-2), 16-23, 27 refs.
ISSN: 0304-8853 CODEN: JMMMD C
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: Netherlands
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-17230, 354000110313340020
AN 2004-0320129 PASCAL
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AB A novel method was developed to prepare functionalized magnetic beads, in
which superparamagnetic Fe₃O₄ core was synthesized with an
injection-precipitation method and then was coated with functional groups
using one-step suspension polymerization. In the coating and
functionalizing process, a unique coupling reagent, bis-(2-hydroxyethyl
methacrylate) phosphate, was introduced so that the monomers polymerized
only on the surface of the nanocrystals without forming separate nuclei.
The thickness of the coating layer and the size and density of the coated
nanobeads were controlled by changing the quantity of the coated
monomers. The nanobeads were characterized by transmission electron
microscopy, light scattering spectrometry, Fourier transformation
infrared spectroscopy. X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy and the
magnetic hysteresis loop determination
method. The carboxyl-modified magnetic nanobeads were employed
to simplify the isolation of genomic DNA from human whole
blood.

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STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-0242849 PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 2002 American Institute of
Physics. All rights reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Investigation of exchange bias in FeMnC/FeMn bilayers
AUTHOR: ZHAO Hong-Wu; WANG W. N.; WANG Y. J.; ZHAN W. S.;
XIAO

J. Q.
CORPORATE SOURCE: State Key Laboratory for Magnetism, Institute of
Physics, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing 100080,
China; Department of Physics and Astronomy, University
of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19716
SOURCE: Journal of applied physics, (2002-05-15), 91(10),
6893-6895
ISSN: 0021-8979 CODEN: JAPIAU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic

COUNTRY: United States

LANGUAGE: English

AVAILABILITY: INIST-126

AN 2002-0242849 PASCAL

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AB The exchange bias (EB) effect and magnetic domain structures of FeMnC/FeMn bilayers prepared by a facing target sputtering system were studied. Unusual doubly shifted hysteresis loops were observed in a series of FeMnC/FeMn bilayers when different magnetic fields were applied to induce the exchange bias. The temperature dependences of the double shifted loops were measured and the ferromagnetic resonance measurement reveals the existence of EB. The correlation between the microscopic domain structures and the magnetization reversal processes was discussed, which suggests that the domain structure distribution of the antiferromagnetic layer is responsible for the loop shift. .COPYRGT. 2002 American Institute of Physics.

=> magnetic and (swing time) and (target or DNA or RNA or protein or peptide or antibody or antigen)

L59 0 FILE AGRICOLA

L60 0 FILE BIOTECHNO

L61 0 FILE CONFSCI

L62 0 FILE HEALSAFE

L63 0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF

L64 0 FILE LIFESCI

L65 0 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L66 0 MAGNETIC AND (SWING TIME) AND (TARGET OR DNA OR RNA OR PROTEIN

OR PEPTIDE OR ANTIBODY OR ANTIGEN)